

## INDIANA LEGISLATURE

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the *Briefers' Legislative Reports*.]

## IN SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 16, 1885—10 a. m.

**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MANSON** announced prayer by a Representative from Wayne County—by Rev. Mr. Townsend.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

On motion it was ordered that when the Senate adjourned this afternoon it stands adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock a. m.

**CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.**

A report from the Judiciary Committee recommending the indefinite postponement of Mr. Foulke's Bill [S. 26] for calling a Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Foulke did not understand that this report was to come in this morning. There is a minority report he desired to prepare, and would endeavor to have it ready to-day.

Mr. MAGEE: Make it a special order for some day.

Mr. Foulke was perfectly willing. Let the Senator suggest a day.

Mr. MAGEE suggested Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

It was so ordered.

Subsequently Mr. Foulke submitted a minority report from the Judiciary Committee, signed by Messrs. Winter, Campbell and Hendricks, in favor of his passage of his bill.

Mr. BAILEY offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, to create a standing Committee on Cities.

**ALIEN REAL ESTATE HOLDERS.**

A report from the Judiciary Committee recommending the passage of the bill [S. 4] concerning real estate and the alienation thereof, with amendments that were made.

Mr. MAGEE moved that the constitutional rules be suspended, that the bill may be read the second and third times now, and finally passed the Senate.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: The object of the bill is to prevent aliens—those who are not residents of the State of Indiana, and who have not filed an intention of becoming citizens of the United States—from holding real estate in Indiana. That has always been the policy of this State from its organization to 1881, but by the act of 1881 that policy was changed and non-resident aliens, whether they resided in the United States or in a foreign country, are allowed to acquire and hold real estate in the State of Indiana the same as a citizen thereof. That law is a bad law. Under its provisions non-resident sales of real estate have been procured by non-resident aliens at tax sales and sheriff's sales, and all kinds of sales, until it is said that non-resident aliens, by means of capital they can invest profitably in foreign lands, have come into this State and purchased a belt of country of our land extending from Ohio to Illinois seven miles in width. I do not know how much they have acquired, but it is true they have acquired a great deal. They have acquired this great possession against the provisions of the laws of this State which existed previous and up to 1881. How the law of 1881 was gotten through the Legislature, it is not necessary for us to state on this occasion. It is sufficient to know that non-resident aliens have come into this State, and will in time create a landed estate here similar to the one they now have in Ireland. In the States west of us, millions of acres of our best lands have been bought up by aliens, and they hold it now as landlords.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I am not opposed to the Senator's bill. I am opposed to the suspension of the rules to pass a bill through this body without knowing what the provisions of the bill are.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I did not understand that my distinguished namesake was against the bill. I am extending my hand to give him information of its provisions.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: It seems to me, under our rules, this discussion as to the merits of the bill is out of order.

Lieutenant Governor MANSON: I was waiting for some Senator to extend to me. Jennings is out of order, to call him to order.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I don't know that I am out of order.

The Lieutenant Governor: I don't know whether you are or [Laughter].

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I shall not proceed unless by consent of the Senate.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: While I would consent to the bill being discussed under ordinary circumstances, I must insist upon my point of order.

The Lieutenant Governor: The Senator from Jennings will please take his seat.

The motion to suspend the constitutional restrictions was rejected by yeas 32, nays 8—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

**JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.**

Mr. MACY offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain from Clerks of the Circuit Courts in the several counties the whole number of civil, criminal and probate cases begun, the number of estates settled and in process of settlement, the number of guardianships settled and pending in each of said Courts, from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1885, inclusive.

Mr. McCULLOUGH moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Organization of Courts. The resolution is too broad to be adopted as it is. The committee would have to employ clerks to get this information, or have the Clerks bring it here. From districts where a change is desired they always come with an abundance of evidence that they are overworked. The evidence obtained under this resolution would be as one-sided as the other.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I opposed the resolution going to the Committee on Organization of Courts. The information sought for by this resolution should be had so that the committee can act intelligently upon bill that may come before it asking relief.

The resolution ought to be adopted.

Mr. SELLERS opposed the adoption of the resolution. If the people who desire a change in their districts can not furnish the committee sufficient evidence upon which the Legislature can give them relief, it ought to report adversely upon their bill.

Mr. MACY: This information can be had at small expense and would be important to the Senate. If the circuits asking to be divided are indeed overburdened we should be informed of the facts in the case. The Judges are paid by the State at large, and

unless one has more work to do than the average Judge he should not be relieved.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, asked the Senator if he would not be willing to have the resolution amended so as to read that the information shall be obtained from those circuits petitioning for a change. As the resolution reads it would involve an amount of labor entirely unnecessary, for a large number of circuits are not asking for a change.

Mr. MACY: The whole subject should be considered in making changes. Ten or fifteen at the outside would pay the expense, and then the committee would have information as to the whole amount of labor done by every Judge.

Mr. McCULLOUGH: How will these statements be verified?

Mr. MACY did not think any clerk would certify to a lie in order to get a change made.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: Fifteen years ago our circuit was created. It has since increased to 80,000. We have a circuit that is worked to death, and yet there are persons advocating new circuits that have not half the work of our circuit. Every Legislature has seen persons coming here from different portions of the State, and obtaining new circuits created upon the ex parte evidence.

Mr. SELLERS opposed the resolution because it incurs an expense entirely for the benefit of those circuits that may be asking for changes. Another objection is that the information will be unreliable unless made under oath. Unless the clerks are paid for their services they will not faithfully report from every county. The argument of the Senator from Jennings is in the idea that this resolution is wrong and the information sought for unnecessary. He says many districts have not as much work as his district. That is a sufficient reason for dividing it. I will move the previous question.

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and under its operation—

The motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Organization of Courts, was agreed to.

Mr. ADDISON offered a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consist of two Senators and three Representatives to draft and report at the time of the funeral ceremonies of the late Hon. Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice President of the United States; therefore, in honor of the distinguished deceased.

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this afternoon, it be until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Mr. GOODING said: I wish to inquire where Mr. Colfax will be buried. (He is informed by the Clerk that he will be buried at South Bend.) I can see no reason why this House should adjourn. It costs this State a thousand dollars a day to run it. We have already adjourned in honor of the death of Schuyler Colfax. I shall oppose the motion for the reason that it will not add anything to the honor of Schuyler Colfax, and it will cost the people of the State unnecessarily at least \$500, and I move to amend the resolution by providing that when the House adjourns at 12 o'clock to-morrow it adjourns till 10 o'clock Monday.

The SPEAKER: The House can not adjourn to-day when the House shall adjourn to-morrow.

Mr. SAYRE: I have heard several times these statements how much it cost to run this House, as though it cost any more to run it when it was not in session than when it was. It costs just as much whether the House is in session or not in session. The pay of members and employees goes on just the same. It seems to me that ought not to be regarded by this House. I have no objection when members want to be excused, and nine times out of ten it is to go home to attend to their own private business. Members have been excused and leave anyway, and it seems to me as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Schuyler Colfax this resolution ought to be adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR: I shall certainly favor the motion. I think it will be quite appropriate for this House to adjourn in honor of Mr. Colfax's memory. The Congress of the United States has deemed it proper to adjourn. So far as personal feelings are concerned, it should have nothing to do with it. I differed from him politically, but he is one of Indiana's most distinguished sons. There is nothing to be lost by paying this tribute to his memory. I differ from the gentleman from St. Joseph, Gooding, when he says the memory of Schuyler Colfax will be made more illustrious. I think we will do honor to ourselves and to Schuyler Colfax by adjourning. As I said, he is one of our most distinguished citizens—or has been. It is nothing more than right and proper that we adjourn in honor to his memory. In the event of the death of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, whom I believe has been twice elected Vice President of the United States, would we doubt for a moment the propriety of adjourning? I think it is necessary to pay the same honor to him as we do to the memory of Schuyler Colfax, and I hope we may pay the honor due to the distinguished dead.

Mr. BROWNING: I think it is due to ourselves that we take the course suggested by our friend from St. Joseph, Mr. Taylor. I think it is proper to adjourn in honor of the memory of Schuyler Colfax, and if it was simply a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock Monday, I should favor the motion, and why? Because the absence of members has been granted to ten or twelve members. And my experience in legislation is that when these members come back next Monday or Tuesday they will take up as much time asking for an explanation of what we have done in their absence as if we adjourned over until Tuesday.

Mr. GOODING: I have not opposed paying due respect to Schuyler Colfax. As I remarked in the first place, this House has once adjourned in honor to Schuyler Colfax. I am not asking for a personal motive. I am personally acquainted with Schuyler Colfax, and our relations were friendly and cordial. It is out of no personal matter that I am opposed to adjourning this House, but this House has been adjourned from time to time on different excuses, and now this is simply an excuse to adjourn over until Monday. It is said some members have been excused, but business will go on the same. That is no reason for adjourning. It is said that the Congress of the United States has adjourned. It can adjourn on almost any occasion. They have more than sixty days to transact business. They can adjourn over from time to time until the business is transacted. We are limited to sixty days. Every day we are in session the sooner we can get through with the business and adjourn. I am going upon the theory that we will adjourn whether the sixty days are up or not as soon as we get through the business before us.

The resolution was adopted.

Bills numbered from 127 to 132, inclusive, were introduced.

And then the House adjourned.

**"Immediate Relief."**

To be relieved of all such an abominable pest as neuralgia is gratifying, but imagine the great delight of Mr. J. George Rieff, of No. 47 Bank street, Newark, N. J., who writes, after suffering eight years with neuralgia in the head: "I have used one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, which gave me immediate relief, and I am regaining my health daily." No wonder he adds: "I cheerfully recommend it to all." All similar ailments are cured by it.

record with a year and may vote upon a proposition I don't understand, and for the purpose of getting it out of the way so we may all at the proper time enact a proper provision. I move to amend by referring this matter to the Committee on Benevolent Institutions. I am in favor of giving this resolution a fair and proper consideration, regardless of partisanship.

Mr. WILLARD accepted the amendment. The remainder of this day's proceedings will be found in Monday's issue.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Friday, Jan. 16—10 a. m.

The SPEAKER in the Chair, by David Knickerbocker, Bishop of Indiana.

Journal was dispensed with.

Mr. LOYD offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, instructing Indiana Senators and requesting the Representatives to use their influence to repeal so much of the United States law requiring applicants to prove soundness at the time of enlistment.

Bills were introduced and referred to committees, numbered from 107 to 120 inclusive. Then came a recess for dinner.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

Mr. McMULLEN, from the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill [H. R. —] in regard to increasing the bond of the Treasurer of State, with a recommendation that the bond be increased to \$1,000,000.

Mr. TAYLOR moved that the further consideration of this subject be postponed until next Thursday, at 2 p. m.

Mr. WILLIAMS demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and under its operations the motion was agreed to.

Mr. FLOYD introduced a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consist of four Representatives and two Senators, to report a fee and salary bill for the officers of the various counties of this State.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, it was laid on the table.

**SCHUYLER COLFAX—IN MEMORIAM.**

Mr. HANLON offered the following: "Saturday, January 17, being fixed as the time of the funeral ceremonies of the late Hon. Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice President of the United States; therefore, in honor of the distinguished deceased, be it resolved, That when this House adjourns this afternoon, it be until 10 o'clock Monday morning."

Mr. GOODING said: I wish to inquire where Mr. Colfax will be buried. (He is informed by the Clerk that he will be buried at South Bend.) I can see no reason why this House should adjourn. It costs this State a thousand dollars a day to run it. We have already adjourned in honor of the death of Schuyler Colfax. I shall oppose the motion for the reason that it will not add anything to the honor of Schuyler Colfax, and it will cost the people of the State unnecessarily at least \$500, and I move to amend the resolution by providing that when the House adjourns at 12 o'clock to-morrow it adjourns till 10 o'clock Monday.

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## IRON HIGHWAYS.

The Diminutions of Dividends of Seventy-Four Railroads During 1884.

New Rolling Stock to Be Purchased for the Wabash—Criticism on an Economical Railroad President.

A large party of emigrants went west over the L. E. and W. yesterday.

Passenger business was very light yesterday. It was certainly a blue Friday.

The next annual report of the Monon, it is said, will make a more favorable showing than any that has been submitted for a number of years.

The Bee Line's pay-rolls show that one engineer receives for his last year's work \$1,924, and a number receive from \$1,850 to \$1,875.

Persons who at one time predicted that the Chicago and Ohio River pool would not exist six months, are beginning to see their mistake. It is the smoothest working pool in the country to-day.

Commencing with to-morrow, train No. 5 over the Bee Line will leave Cleveland one hour later, and reach Indianapolis at 11:15 p. m., shortening the running time between the two cities thirty-five minutes.

The heavy snow-fall of yesterday is having a bad effect on the various Indianapolis lines, and many of them will begin using snow-plows on certain portions of the road to-day. Track walkers are having plenty to do again.

The E. and T. H. reports earnings the first week in January, \$9,500. The reported earnings are far in excess of any month last year. The earnings of that road in November showed a decrease of \$35 per mile less than those for the same month in 1883.

A circular has just been received from C. F. Moore, General Passenger Agent of the L. and N., announcing the appointment of S. G. Griffith, traveling Passenger Agent of the company, with headquarters at Indianapolis. Mr. Griffith will take in the territory of Indiana and Michigan, so the circular states.

D. B. Martin, General Western Agent of the Bee Line, has issued a circular stating that, commencing February 1, John Howard will again enter the service, with headquarters at Fort Worth. Mr. Howard has been particularly charged with the distribution of advertising matter, securing of ticket representation, and such other duties as may pertain to his position.

In about two months and a half work will, in all probability, have been commenced on the new Union Depot. The impression prevails that the new structure will be erected between Meridian and Tennessee streets, although it has been said that it will be situated in the western part of the city. It is understood that President McKee of the Vandavia, and others are in favor of the former location.

The Vincennes Sun is howling about the "Savagery of Economy" as enforced by the management of the E. and T. H. The opinions of the "res" and "our" editor runs as follows: "We understand that employees get no more passes, but can ride for half fare. The press gets quarterly passes instead of annuals, and but one name inserted, not matter if there be seven editors and eight proprietors in the same office. Brother Mackey will begin to object the boys on why and shrewd wings about next January. We believe that County Coroners are given the most liberal favors, and it is enough to make the press jealous to think that a stiff cushion is lighter than the pen (cl)."

The master to whom was referred the petition of the Wabash Receivers, with respect to the purchase of 400 box cars and 200 stock cars, reported yesterday to Judge Treat. He said the cars were undoubtedly needed, the price was not excessive, nor the interest on deferred payments (7 per cent.). But, owing to the fact that the court had refused to grant an order of purchase on conditions that the vendor retained the ownership in the rolling stock until the final payment was made, he did not venture to report in favor of the acceptance of the proposition submitted.

He affixed to his report the form of an order in which the Receivers were authorized to purchase the cars at the price stated in the petition, pay for them in an equal number of old cars valued at \$24,000 and pay the remainder in cash out of the net income of property in their charge, not otherwise applied for previous orders of the Court, or, in case there shall be no such net income, applicable in such purchase, then the Receivers are authorized to issue certificates of \$7,000 each, for the sum deferred, to be taken up in twenty-three months and bearing 7 per cent. interest. The order was confirmed by the Court after being slightly amended.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**DIMINUTION OF DIVIDENDS.**

Out of seventy-four companies (including leased lines) whose stocks are listed at the New York Exchange, the diminutions of dividends last year of considerable significance are the following: The Central Pacific paid 6 per cent. in 1883, and 3 per cent. in 1884; the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis paid 2 per cent. in 1883, and no dividend in 1884; the Hoosier Valley and Toledo paid 2½ per cent. in 1883, and no dividend in 1884; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred paid 3 per cent. in 1883, and no dividend in 1884; the Lake Shore paid 8 per cent. in 1883 and 7½ per cent. in 1884; the Michigan Central paid 5 per cent. in 1883 and 3 per cent. in 1884; the New York Central paid 8 per cent. in 1883 and 7½ per cent. in 1884; the Northern Pacific preferred paid an accumulated 11½ per cent. in 1883 and no dividend in 1884; the Oregon Improvement Company paid 7½ per cent. in 1883 and no dividend in 1884; the Oregon Railway Navigation Company paid 10 per cent. in 1883 and 6½ per cent. in 1884; the Oregon and Transcontinental paid 6 per cent. in 1883 and no dividend in 1884; the Union Pacific paid 7 per cent. in 1883 and 3½ per cent. in 1884. The Pacific roads exceed all others in magnitude of diminution of dividends from 1883 to 1884. The important roads running west, southwest and northwest of Chicago nearly all maintained in 1884 as large dividends as those paid in 1883. Southern roads paid about as large dividends in 1884 as in 1883, but the net returns of each of these years fell below those obtained in 1882. Large additions have been made to the mileage of Southern roads during the last few years, and great improvements effected in their systems of through routes. For the time being, these advances have rather diminished than increased the profits of stockholders.

Grouped Ages of Fathers and Mothers.

Dr. E. S. Elder, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has just prepared some statistics showing the grouped ages of parents throughout the State, and the number of children to the mother, during the year 1884. The total number of parents is 39,705; children, 40,153. There are 269 fathers under 20 years of age, and 3,349 mothers; 6,083 fathers from 20 to 35 years, and 12,346 mothers; 10,279 fathers 35 to 40, and 9,875 mothers; 5,996 fathers 40 to 45, and 4,367 mothers; 5,063 fathers 45 to 50, and 1,977 mothers; 1,033 fathers 50 to 60, and 167 from 60 to 70 years of age. Of the children 10,200 were first birth, 7,826 second, 6,187 third, 4,422 fourth, 3,268 fifth, 2,426 sixth, 1,731 seventh, 1,112 eighth, 779 ninth, 498 tenth, and 549 eleventh and over.

## Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were recorded Friday, January 16, as reported by Messrs. Bernhart, abstract compiler, 17 and 15 Thorpe Block. Telephone, 1,048:

The Indianapolis Malleable Iron Company to Thomas Hughes, warranty deed to lot 1 in Hanover subdivision to the city of Indianapolis. \$50 00

Alvin D. May and wife to Fannie C. Berryman, warranty deed to lot 55 in King's subdivision of May, Wasson & Co.'s Highland Park addition to the city of Indianapolis. 100 00

Alvin D. May and wife to Nancy Berryman, warranty deed to lot 56 in King's subdivision of May, Wasson & Co.'s Highland Park addition to the city of Indianapolis. 125 00

Adolph Baur and wife to Gustav R. Wahle, warranty deed to lot 11 in Bates' subdivision of lot 81 in the city of Indianapolis. 1,000 00

Martha Seybold et al. to James A. Roosevelt, warranty deed to lot 4 in Coe's first subdivision of square 41 in the city of Indianapolis. 150 00

Martha W. Gleason, widow, et al. to John R. Reckelshaus, warranty deed to lot 60 in Lippert's subdivision of Pleasant's Highland Park addition to the city of Indianapolis. 300 00

Mary E. James and husband to Mary F. Johnson, warranty deed to part of lots 23 and 24 in David Butler's College Corner addition to the city of Indianapolis. 5,000 00

Conveyances, 7; consideration, \$7,325 00

August Aldag has given \$1,400 bonds as guardian of Charles and George Fritzsche, minors.

**Opposed to Strong Drink.**

"Parker's Tonic is delicious to the palate; it invigorates, it does not produce a love for strong drink; it cures coughs and colds; it purifies the blood, thus curing kidney, liver and lung troubles and rheumatism. It should be kept in every home." G. H. Sherman, photographer, Elgin, Ill. Place it in yours.

**THIS IS THE GENUINE!**

SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES WITH RUBBY WRAPPERS. SEE THAT STRIP OVER COKE IS UNBROKEN. Our trade-mark around every bottle. In sickness Every Drop is Worth Its Weight in Gold!

**Price 50 Cents.**

**POND'S EXTRACT**

**WHOLE DIRECTIONS WITHIN**

**PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.**

**POND'S EXTRACT CO. OF LONDON.**

It cures and cures all kinds of inflammation, CATARRH, COLIC, DIARRHEA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and all other cases of anything ever prescribed, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, use it promptly, delay is dangerous. PILES, BLEEDING, ITCHING, IZARD, UNCLE'S, OLD OR NEW WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, EARSACHE, SORE EYES, SCALDS, SPRAINS, and all other known and unknown ailments, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, COMPLICATED, BLEEDING, Nose, Mouth, Stomach, Lungs, or from any cause, applied as a charm. It is the WONDER OF THE WORLD. Used externally and internally. We have an abundance of testimonials. Send for our book [Mail Free]. It will tell you all about it. IT IS UNFAIR TO USE ANY PREPARATION EXCEPT THE GENUINE WITH OUR DIRECTIONS. PRICE 50 CENTS.

**POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave. No. 10th.**

**ACHES! PAINS!**

"I ache all over!" What a common expression, and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

**MISHLER'S NERVE BITTERS.**

No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

Dr. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters. I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affection of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."

**MISHLER'S NERVE BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.**

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never F